



PRESCOTT, MARCH 23, 1867.

R. MEACHAM, Editor.

No News.—No mails have arrived for the last ten days, and we are again obliged to issue the Miner without news from north or south, east or west. The storm, which has prevailed most of the time during the last two weeks, we presume will now be the excuse. Swim your horses, friend Clurage.

THE HOWELL CODE.

It is notorious here, as we believe it is in other places, that those who talk the most about public affairs, and are loudest in their criticisms, usually know the least about them. It is really amusing to watch the stupid mistakes, the ludicrous blunders into which some of those who make it their business to decry the Howell Code have fallen.

It has recently been suggested by some of the wise-ones who know as much about the Code, its origin, its merits, and the amendments made to it, as a dog does about his grandfather, that the general Government refused to pay the printing of the Code because the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, after examination, pronounced it valueless. Also that the Code is made of clippings from the California and other Codes, and that the proof was never read. And further, it is pronounced very strange that Congress allowed New Mexico remuneration for her Code commissioner, and will not allow Arizona.

Now to all this nonsense we have to say: first, that the Solicitor of the Treasury has never been asked to pass judgment upon the Howell Code, and that the present edition was issued only as a temporary—a preliminary one, (see notes on preparation of the Code at the beginning of the volume,) and that no one expected or asked the general Government to pay for it. Whenever our Legislatures are through with the work of amendment, or have substituted a Code to their liking, and consider it a permanent work, the general Government will pay for an edition in good style, as is the custom.

So far from being clipped from the California Code, the great objection made to the Howell Code is that it is not enough like the California practice; and the only mistake of Judge Howell was in making it conform too closely to the codes of New York and Michigan for use upon this coast, where the manner of business, and legal usages are so entirely different.

As it came from the Judge's careful and experienced hands it was open to no serious criticism but this; a fault into which he naturally fell from a want of familiarity with California. Nine tenths of the amendments made by the second and third Legislatures were to make the Code more like that of California, our lawyers nearly all being from that State, and the practice being thought the best suited to the circumstances and wants of our people.

We may say, however, that not one half of these amendments are of any consequence, but were the offspring of certain ambitious members who, wishing to be active, and falling in with the cry against the Code, knew of no better way than by a shot at it.

As for the reading of the proof of the Code, which it is charged was never done, we can only say, that Judge Howell himself read it, and that it is as free from typographical errors as most works of such magnitude.

It is true that the general Government has not paid the Judge for the preparation of the Code, and that thus far it is a territorial charge, but the allowance to New Mexico was not made until some time after the work was done; and as a vigorous application has been made for the same allowance here, it is reasonable to suppose that it will yet be granted.

As for the wholesale and senseless denunciation with which men not versed in law, or stocked with good sense, are in the habit of attacking the work of Judge Howell, a lawyer of large practice for thirty years, and the most popular if not the ablest Judge we have had in Arizona, it is not only in wretched taste but grossly unjust, and we should hope for no more of it, but for the recollection of the old adage,

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

FREIGHT.

One of the principal causes of the high cost of living and mining in Arizona has been the heavy cost of transporting food and machinery. It has, even via the Colorado, been common to pay twelve cents per pound from San Francisco, and via Wilmington and Los Angeles the rate has been from sixteen to twenty-five cents to Prescott and Tucson.

No country can prosper under such charges for freight, and with increased protection on the roads they should at once be reduced. Indeed owners of trains have constantly promised a reduction if their property could be secured against Indian depredations; and we are glad to notice that they intend to live up to the promise. We learn that Mr. Hardy has offered to carry from Hardyville to Prescott, during the present spring and summer for six cents per pound, and that the contract for taking supplies from La Paz to the new camp McPherson, on Date Creek, was let at five and a half cents per pound. These are encouraging signs, and we doubt not the price of transportation throughout the lower part of the Territory will be reduced in the same proportion.

If the roads are safe, and Colonels Gregg and Crittenden mean they shall be, these cheaper rates will prove far more profitable to freighters than those they have been charged.

ing, for there will, we believe, be a great increase in the amount of transportation required.

The Steamboat Company, (we speak of one for the boasted opposition by Trueworthy and steamboat Adams has, as we predicted when on the river more than a year ago, given out), will be able, with an increase of business, to lower its tariff, although it has not been exorbitant, and will, we doubt not, provide all the steamers and barges that may be needed.

We know no reason why goods via the river should not be brought from San Francisco to Tucson and Prescott for eight cents per pound, and via Wilmington for twelve. These rates will pay handsomely if there are no Indian risks; and they will work a complete revolution in living and business interests here—a revolution that will do more to hasten the settlement and development of the country, and the subjugation of the Apache, than the coming of half a dozen regiments of troops.

One word in regard to the opposition steamboat Company on the Colorado. Some eighteen months since we made the trip from San Francisco to Hardyville by water, and, by request of several gentlemen, made a private report of our observations upon the river, which doubtless strongly conflicted with statements of others in reference to the condition and management of the new steamboat company on the river. This we much regretted at the time, more especially as an improper use was made of our communications on the subject. That there will be an opposition line of boats on the Colorado river at no distant day, is very probable; but to succeed, the enterprise must be managed by experienced and true men. To this class belong the gentlemen now successfully running the old line steamers—than whom no more competent, liberal and courteous business men are to be found upon the Pacific coast.

INDIAN TRADERS.

In the Act of the first session of the 39th Congress, approved July 26, 1866, is the following section:

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted: That any loyal person, a citizen of the United States of good moral character, shall be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe upon giving bonds to the United States in the penal sum of not less than five nor more than ten thousand dollars, with at least two good securities, to be approved by the Superintendent of the district within which such person proposes to trade, or by the United States district Judge, or a district attorney for the district in which the obligor resides, renewable each year, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same: Provided that the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, affecting licensed traders, and prescribing the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, superintendents, agents and sub-agents in connection therewith, shall be continued in force and to apply to traders under this provision except as herein otherwise provided.

This action opens Indian trade, even upon reservations, to any loyal citizen of good character who can give the reasonable bond named, and it must attract the attention of many who have been anxious to enter upon such trade, but could not obtain the requisite authority. There will now be a degree of competition which must prove advantageous to the Indian, and there can be no monopoly of the Indian trade. Those who have so long complained of being excluded from the Pima and Maricopa reservations can now have every advantage that White & Co. and Hooper & Co. enjoy there, and we shall see if there is room and profit for as many establishments as it has been common to say the trade of those reservations would support. If no one takes the field under this new and liberal law, we shall be forced to the conclusion that the Whites and Hoopers have not had such a very big thing, but that their enterprise has met no more than a just return.

BRIG. GEN. RUSLING, of the Volunteers, and connected with the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, arrived at Fort Yuma on the 28th of February, on a tour of inspection as a general agent of the Quartermaster's Department. Gen. R. has been through all the northern Territories, and through California. He was accompanied by Ben. C. Truman, a well known War correspondent of the New York Times, and a member of the staff of Andrew Johnson while he was Military Governor of Tennessee. Mr. Truman is now the special agent of the Post Office Department for this coast, and he will visit all parts of Arizona to examine mail routes, and post offices, and make such recommendations of new routes, new service and new offices as may seem warranted.

Governor McCormick, having been detained at Yuma, awaiting a boat for Hardyville, these gentlemen insisted that he should accompany them, according to a partial promise made in San Francisco and for other reasons, and he and Mrs. McC. have gone with them to Tucson.

The visit of Messrs. Rusling and Truman is opportune, and will be likely to prove highly beneficial to the Territory. They are intelligent, observant men, and we bespeak a cordial welcome for them at every point. They may be expected in Prescott, with the Governor and wife, about the 25th.

We hear the General expressed himself well pleased with the quartermasters' department at Yuma, as perfected by quartermasters Hooper, Tuttle and Hughes.

A CORNISH (England) journal says that in sinking a shaft at the Garden Tin Mine, in Morvah, the men have met with a perfect pillar, about eight inches in diameter, standing in the solid rock, and very different in its composition from the surrounding granite; and what is stranger still, at the base of this pillar they have come upon what they say is a fly-wheel of the same material. Large pieces, both of the pillar and wheel, were exhibited to the adventurers at the account meeting, and some portions of both are still left unbroken in the rock.

SQUATTERISM IN PRESCOTT.

We are sorry to announce the arrival of the notorious vagabond called "Squatter" in our devoted town.

In our last issue we published among other Congressional items, the introduction of a bill by our Delegate for the donation of two quarter sections of land to the town of Prescott, which was favorably received by the House; but as yet we have not received advice of final action. That the bill has passed both Houses, and became a law before the close of the last session of the 39th Congress, there can be little doubt. But it appears, from some mysterious cause a party of men, mostly strangers in our country, have deliberately located or "jumped" our town Plaza, and are now proceeding to stake and fence it, and appropriate the lots to their own private use.

The facts connected with the location, surveying and sale of lots in Prescott are too well known to require repetition at this time. Nor is it necessary now to speak of the beautiful site and arrangement of ground on which we all hope to see a flourishing and densely populated town. To say that the movement of taking possession of the ground set apart for a public Square or Plaza, surrounded by several hundred lots which were sold for ten to twenty times the amount realized for adjoining or outside lots, is a fraud and imposition upon a large number of our best citizens, is no more than justice to them, and is dealing very lightly and tenderly with the jumpers.

We have no acquaintance with the party thus trespassing upon public opinion and private rights, with one exception, and that individual has been but a few months in the Territory. He has a good reputation as an Engineer and Millwright, and has been regarded as a very valuable man among us. We regret the step he has taken, and hardly believe he will persist in the course he has begun;—in fact, knowing the gentleman as we do, we think he is joking.

Soon after the commencement of this squatter move a large portion of the best men and owners of property here held a meeting on the subject. The meeting was properly organized, and the matter fully discussed. The meeting quietly adjourned after signing the following mild and modest

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, request that the parties who have jumped the public Plaza in the town of Prescott, desist from further operations.

GEORGE COULTER,
H. BROOKS,
A. G. DUNN,
R. G. SOULE,ALLEN COLUMBER,
JAMES GRANT,
WM. J. BERRY,JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
A. WERTHEIMER,
JOHN MARTIN,
E. W. WELLS,
S. E. BLAIR,
L. B. ST. JAMES,
W. R. HICKS,
S. HIR VOGEL,
H. OTT,R. E. ELLIOTT,
JOHN LITTELL,
T. LOUISILLON,
W. H. GARVIN,
J. T. HOWELL,
C. M. RALSTON,
S. R. SCOTT,
WILL VINCENT,
C. SCHROEDER,
ROBT. MEACHAM,
GEO. M. HOLADAY,
R. W. GROOM,
B. BLOCK,
F. A. COOK,
WM. ELLIOTT,
B. STEVENS,
HENRY A. BIGELOW,
C. W. STANLEY,
J. Q. DICKANSON,
L. BASHFORD,
GEO. D. KENDALL,
ADNA FRENCH,
S. L. DEAN,
S. O. FREDERICK,
E. P. HOWARD,
O. ALLEN,
J. C. LEXNOM,
M. WORMSER,
H. WUNDERLICH,
N. BEARDSLEE,
T. M. ALEXANDER,
JOHN PRAIBLE,
G. P. SHERER,
JOHN G. LAUDEMANN,
A. SCOTT,
F. WILLIAMS,
J. H. KENISNEL,
A. TRUMAN,
G. CORNELL,
B. C. BLAIR,
G. MELVIN,
JOHN CLUTTER,
B. L. REESE,
E. DARLING,
H. SYPERT,
H. A. BROWN,
J. W. BEEBE,
W. M. HARDY,
JOSEPH CRANE,
J. D. MONIHON,
DAVID OSBORN,
S. O'NEIL,
J. LAUGHLIN,
ED. SMITH,
GEO. REED,
A. McLAUGHLIN,
D. G. BEARDSLEE,
W. S. LITTLE,
G. H. CRAFTS,
JAS. P. T. CARTER,
HENRY W. FLEURY,
E. D. DURKEE,
E. J. COOK,
H. BORGER,
F. G. CHRISTIE,
JOHN P. BOURKE,
JOHN LANSBERGER,
GEO. W. CURTIS.

Prescott, A. T., March 13, 1867.

That the parties known as jumpers will be permitted to persist in their movement depends upon certain contingencies. What those contingencies are we do not now feel called upon to state.

We did hear of the erection of one edifice on the east side of the Plaza, one dark night, but it proved to be the private property of one of our honorable judges, a good citizen and property owner opposite the Plaza. The

judge thinks the individuals engaged in this movement must be well posted in that business, from the still and quiet manner of its accomplishment.

We will simply add our opinion, based upon that of the public, which experience has taught us is the leading and general law of all new countries, that the parties interested as jumpers of our beautiful Plaza will never make any money by the operation.

POCAHONTAS.

An article on Captain John Smith, in the North American Review, undertakes to prove him to be a sort of Munchausenish adventurer, and produces testimony to show that his story of Pocahontas interposing to save his life is a mere fiction. As to what sort of a creature Pocahontas was, the writer quotes the following from an old colonial history: "Pocahontas, a well-featured but wanton young girl, Powhatan's daughter, sometimes resorting to our fort, of the age then of eleven or twelve years, would get the boys forth with her into the market-place, and make them wheel, falling on their hands, turning up their heels upwards, whom she would follow and wheel so herself, naked as she was, all the fort over."

This knocks all the poetry out of the Capt. Smith and Pocahontas romance, but for what we in Arizona know of the Indian maiden as she is, lewd, lousy and lazy, we are disposed to believe it, and to credit the writer in the Review with making a truthful, if to many a novel and unpalatable statement. Pocahontas was probably one of Poston's "dusky maidens," such as hang about the stores at Mohave, La Paz and Arizona City, and earn a livelihood—well, we won't say how.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MINING LAW.—On the first page of to-day's Miner we print, in full, the instructions issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Registers, Receivers and Surveyors, to guide them in their duties under the Congressional Mining Law, which we have repeatedly published in our paper. As we have no officers in Arizona to carry out these instructions, they will avail us but little at present. They will, however, be read with interest, and the officers required will doubtless soon be appointed.

\$20,000.—This is all the appropriation annually made by Congress for the support of the friendly Indians in Arizona. It is not enough to give each a single blanket per annum, and there is no wonder that it is difficult to make the gentle savages think their Great Father cares but little for them. If it is to be held out to the Colorado, and other Indians, that while they are friendly the Government will make provision for them, the annual appropriation should be greatly increased. We observe that \$50,000 is the annual appropriation to New Mexico, independent of \$100,000 for the Navajos.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

Notwithstanding the large yield of the crops planted in many parts of Arizona last year, there are some persons who insist that little if anything can be raised here. Old Californians will remember how the idea of producing good crops in California was hoisted at, even several years after the gold excitement began. It was soberly asserted that all food would have to come from abroad—that even the irrigable lands were not fertile, that the climate and seasons were entirely unfavorable. What folly all this now appears in view of the extraordinary yield of grain, vegetables and fruits for which California is distinguished. A stroll through the markets of San Francisco or Sacramento will convince the most skeptical that the gardens of the state are unsurpassed, but the most surprising fact is that ship loads of grain and flour are now going from California to the Eastern states, via the Isthmus, and that the trade is a profitable one. California wheat and flour stand very high in the Atlantic market, and it is thought that the shipments will be greatly increased this year. We hear also that canned fruits and vegetables are now put up at such a low figure in California that it is profitable to send them to the East.

Surely these results ought to silence all doubt regarding the success of farming and gardening in Arizona, where the climate is certainly more favorable than in California. Judging from the returns given, those who have, amid Indian dangers and under other obstacles, attempted to cultivate the soil here, there can be no doubt that when there is due protection, and agriculture is made a business, it will pay exceedingly well, and that we have soil and climate sufficient to produce all that a large population can demand.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

It is said that cases are rapidly multiplying on the great desert of Sahara through the agency of artesian wells, which supply vast quantities of water.

Perhaps no more hopeless enterprise could be undertaken than to attempt to reclaim this desert, where no rain ever falls, and there are but occasional oases to give relief to the weary and fainting caravans that traverse it. Modern science, however, laughs at seeming impossibilities. Skillful engineers in the French army in Algiers proposed to sink artesian wells at different points, with the strong confidence that this water could be reached and forced to the surface. Five artesian wells around which, vegetation thrives luxuriantly, thirty thousand palm trees and two thriving villages established. At the depth of a little over five hundred feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two of them live fish have been thrown up, showing that there was a large body of water underneath.

We have no doubt artesian wells may be

made eminently successful in Arizona, and we have been hoping that the company having a most liberal charter for the improvement of the road from La Paz to Prescott, would provide several. With all respect for the enterprise of McMullen, Heneger and others, it does not appear that this road, in other respects one of the best in the Territory, will be convenient or popular until they are provided. The La Paz people owe it to themselves to bestir the existing company to action, or to insist that the charter shall be turned over to parties who can and will command the capital for artesian wells at once. Let the La Paz people move in this matter, of such great consequence to themselves, rather than sit with folded arms and in constant jealousy of the Hardyville and Arizona City roads. They have the great central route to Prescott and ought to make it practicable and popular without delay.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE AMERICANS

FROM ONE OF THEIR DEVOTED ENEMIES DURING THE WAR.

(From the London Telegraph.)

A highly imaginative trans-Atlantic geographer has lately informed the world that America is, or shortly will be, a "country bounded on the north by the Arctic circle, on the south by eternity, on the east by the rising sun, and on the west by the day of judgment." There are a set of bitter and bilious gentlemen, chiefly of the Tory persuasion, to whom this kind of imagery is gall and wormwood. They are miserable because America is big, and because she uses those laughingly big expressions. The real reason why they hate her is because her Government is so free, and the success of it so wonderful; but since it does not do to confess these facts, they are always at her faults of manner and style—a practice which is about as useful as to rail at the Alleghany mountains for being huge and craggy. For our part, we experience no more surprise or vexation at the hyperbolics of our descendants beyond the Atlantic, than we should at seeing a likely lad split his trousers in growing, or a fine healthy baby reach his plump arms out for the moon. The thing is natural and even satisfactory with the young giant we have bred; and England, the mother of empires, ought to be highly pleased and amused at the glorious gasconades of her mighty child. Is she to be an elderly coquette, and vex herself because her sons outstride her, and her daughters shoot up with a beauty and vigor that remind her how she ages? She ought, if she were honest and hearty, to be glad and proud of her youngsters—the like of whom history never knew—to knit them to herself in bonds of firm love, and aim at making out of them an Anglo-Saxon family of empires which girdle the world with the language of Shakespeare, and the happy influence of that little matron island! We like to read these ridiculous sublimities, wherein our imperial cockerals crew themselves well high off their legs with lustiness around the old Britannie hen. What a bird the American chicken will be when all the feathers come, if it can scratch and crow and flourish its spurs like this in an epoch when it is going through the barbarism of a new civilization, and has the best part of its hackles to shoot. And if bigness justifies big words, we should like to know who is to blame these inventive and flowery patriots? Has any other nation forty millions of square acres of fat corn-ground for a back-yard, which will grow six quarters to the acre, as long as you like to plough the old crop in? Has any other nation a mountain of solid iron to make the ploughs of, like Pilot Knob, in Missouri, or seas of oil under the ground or shores of solid copper along the lakes? Does any other nation double its population every twenty years and suck the emigration of Europe without counting it? or carry cargoes 2,000 miles along one river? or venture on the impudence of a Monroe doctrine? or fight a war with a million soldiers and have them home again, like boys after school, within a year? Or, what other people collects a revenue of £118,000,000, and with £20,000,000 in gold at a time in its exchequer, laughs at a debt of £500,000,000, and engages to wipe it out in ten years? Mr. Artemus Ward says he never knew a Yankee who didn't talk about the Rocky Mountains, except one, and he was deaf and dumb; but he wrote a book about them. Who is stupid enough to laugh at this? It is the nature of the people; the young giants must have gigantic topics, words, policies, schemes, and sayings; and if we laugh, let it be with hearty good nature, and as old folks do at the brag and buncombe of the young ones, whose strength and health are so beautiful and full of the promise of noble days and works.

HOW TO FIGHT THE INDIANS.

Place the entire control where it was formerly. Under the War Department it worked well, and will again. Make no more treaties until they learn to respect them. No more presents except from the rifle and the carbine until they learn to fear your powder and respect you as great warriors, instead of what they call you now—"squaws" and "hang dogs." You cannot make an Indian fear or respect you until he has felt your power. War is their profession generally, and when away from their camp they are on the war-path. Stealing with them is as much a part of war as killing, and if successful in that they are considered good warriors. We have not fully understood their mode and manner of war. They are seldom surprised, never take much of anything with them, subsist on the country, and are often days without meat, fearing that by shooting they might expose themselves to an enemy. They are the most watchful and cautious people in the world. We have always underrated their skill in war; it is their nature and profession. When we dispense with trains of wagons, establish depots of supplies, mount the men with horses that can travel and subsist on grass, winter and summer, dispense with camp equipage and cavalry traps, we shall have commenced in the right way. We can soon learn to get along without tents and such articles as constitute an outfit for tents, and which greatly retard movements against Indians, and their habits. The Flat Heads hunt on the Missouri and Yellowstone, are semi-civilized, good friends of the whites, and their services would be valuable.

The Indians are on the move in the summer, and but little could be done in that season of the year. Fall and winter is the time when they go to buffalo and into winter quarters. Serve them as Conner did the Snakes and Bannocks in January, 1863, on Bear River, which made a lasting peace with them at least to this time. Placing the entire management of the Indians under the control of the War Department will save the Government a vast amount of money. The Indians

could have peace or war as they choose, and many difficulties brought about by whites trading with them would be remedied.—Missouri Republican.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

California is capable of sustaining a population of ten millions, allowing a less number of people to the square mile of territory we find in New York or Pennsylvania. Millions of people, developing the extraordinary resources of the soil and prosecuting diversified industry such as we are gradually States in the Union, and at the same time the toilers would receive an average reward greater than the majority can obtain in the Atlantic States. Our actual population is commonly estimated at a half million, enough, perhaps, to make a second-class skeleton brigade of humanity for so vast a country, and manifestly unequal to the task to be done. A queer place, this, to clamor about the unhealthy, ruinous condition of labor. Farmers complain of lack of hands to harvest their crops. Steam mechanics get more dollars a day in gold than their fellow-craftsmen in the East receive for depreciated paper money. Honest men are in demand at mines already developing, while the prospecting field is immense, despite the surface-scratching of the past ten years. Land is cheap and the productive capacity of the soil unrivaled, yet vast tracts of it remain untillied, awaiting the advent of the industrious settler. All sorts of speculation upon the prospects of the State resolves itself at last into the question: how can we start and stimulate the idle population? In San Francisco; however, a class of men are vexing their minds with another question—how can we expel from State a portion of our present supply of working force? It appears that the fifty thousand Chinese in California, who enable enterprising citizens of the Caucasian race to maintain manufacturing establishments, which, without this Oriental help, would close; who are building our railroads, piling gold from ravines abandoned by miners in disgust; washing, ironing, cooking and doing other menial service at rates which enable families of moderate means to help, and thus diminish their own care and toil, are not wanted here by the kind men who have just conclusively demonstrated their superiority by mobbing and making unoffending Chinamen in San Francisco. From the mob point of view, manufacturing railroad contractors and even families guilty of a great outrage upon the rights of labor when they employ Chinamen. Rail close the factory and return to the place of importing everything we need; leave the State bare of railroads for the next ten years and allow all interests to suffer for lack of cheap transportation; compel every man to do his own cooking, washing and ironing, and take the Celestial labor, which may have had at one half the cost of Caucasian labor the votes of ignorance and prejudice, to the "labor question" thus raised should be gravely argued, giving due consideration to the rights of labor on one hand and the legitimate demands of capital on the other. It is sometimes urged by those who are in the State generally there is no such thing as capital and labor to be discussed. The fact is that in the interior more labor is wanted than can be obtained. Is farm the owners of ranches have sometimes been glad to get any kind of assistance, whether low or red, to harvest their crops. In having railroads, no issue could be made between white and Oriental labor, because it was obvious, from the beginning, that without a Chinese force, at \$20 a month, work on the highways could not be undertaken with reasonable prospect of profit. In menial employments, many of those who could not employ a Chinaman could not, in his absence, stand the additional wages demanded by whites. In the mining region, as a general rule, poor John confers more benefit than he receives. He is subjected to a cruel and peculiar tax which adds largely to the revenues of the mineral counties. He claims which the Melican man believes have been nearly worked out. He is industrious and unoffensive. Yet he is treated as a brute, denied the protection of the law, often brutally outraged, without having the chance of obtaining redress. In the Chinamen do not compete with the whites in mechanical pursuits. Clear-making, plying many of the proscribed in San Francisco but that hardly rises to the dignity of a chemical trade, and is largely given up by men in the Eastern cities. There are Chinese machinists, carpenters, bricklayers, tailors or shoemakers competing for the patron of the white race in the State at large. How, then, can the presence of the Celestial in California raise a square yard between capital and labor?

This young State, facing the Orient, to secure the lucrative trade of Asia, is rich with boundless resources, calling loudly for more toiling hands, cannot afford to submit to an essentially barbarous policy, tolerated by a mob in San Francisco. The lated world rejoices that the barrier to commercial intercourse with the people of the East and the rest of mankind have at last broken down. The American people now go to China or Japan, engage in trade and receive the protection of the law. How long is it supposed this will be allowed if there is to be no reciprocity? How will Americans be hospitably treated and favored in those distant lands, teeming with the richest prizes of trade, if we cannot permit the oppression of those subject to the Emperor or the Tycoon who have no ital and labor, is the live question for Californians to consider. Why have we tolerated and subsidized a line of steamship ply between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan? Do we not build gorgeous hopes upon the assumption that intercourse thus begun is to be eternally profitable? And what guaranty can we have that these visions of a golden future will be realized while we tolerate among us a horrow spirit of exclusiveness which is just the unoffending Chinese? There is the ability that Government will, at the close of the nineteenth century, undertake to include either Chinese or Japanese as a portion of the United States, nor that State will be permitted to establish an exclusive policy. The Celestial element is largely reinforced. We have no laborers, and there is a place for the laborers which white labor, at present, cannot fill. For the sake of the sake of the profit, if not for the sake of the sake of the class of foreigners, instead of promoting indignant censure of enlightened statesmen such brutal demonstrations as that lately occurred in the metropolis.—San Francisco